THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1832. NO. 101.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

Boat Stores, &c.

JOSEPH G. DAVIS,

No. 37 Water street, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Fruit, &c. &c., embracing all the variety of articles of the first quality, which are usually wanted for the supply of Boats and Housekeepers, which he offers for sale, to his friends and the public in general, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders for any articles in the above line, will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch, on the shortest notice.

July 13, 1832.—2m

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh. Sept. 22, 1823—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates.

GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongaheia river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respect fully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street,* (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 31 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
may 8, 1832.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.
may 25, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE. Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may4, 1832.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent discount. *Wanted,* Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.
September 20

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

TAKE NOTICE

THAT all the Goods, Effects, and Book Accounts of M. E. Moehring & Brother, have been assigned to Charles Von Bonnhorst, Charles L. Volz, and Martin Rahm, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of the said firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother, with certain preferences. All those indebted to the said firm, by Book Account or otherwise, will call on Charles Von Bonnhorst, Esq. and settle their respective accounts, he being duly authorised; and those who have claims on said firm will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned assignees.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1832.—2m.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, for their past support, which has enabled him to supply valuable and useful books, at such prices as to place it in the power of all classes to purchase Religious and Scientific Works—he now solicits the continuation of their custom, and assures citizens and strangers that, as the business increases, he will be enabled still further to reduce the price of his stock.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of Religious, Scientific, Medical, Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books.

Also, Maps on Rollers, or in Pocket form, of all the different States.

Sylvester's Gallery of Paintings and Engravings will be arranged for exhibition in a few days, when may be found a valuable and splendid collection of *Oil Paintings,* in splendid rich Gilt Frames; also, a large variety of Line and other Engravings.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh are invited to call and visit them.

Caps in every variety, Wholesale and Retail.

Playing Cards, at Manufacturers prices.

Eastern and Pittsburgh Cap and Letter paper.

Also, French and American Wall Papers, by the *bale* and smaller quantity.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
August 7.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation: and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

UNADULTERATED WINES AND

FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt2f.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

FLAX SEED.

ONE Dollar per Bushel will be paid, in cash, for good, clean Flax Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
39 Water street.
Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832—2m

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

New Leather Store,

No. 138, Wood st., 2d door below 6th st.

WALTER BRYANT & CO.,

LATE OF BOSTON, respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have now a Machine in operation for splitting Leather, which will enable them to supply this market with Leather, at Eastern prices.—They have now on hand a good assortment of finished Leather, of all kinds and qualities, not inferior to any that ever appeared in this market. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the stock, and judge for themselves.

Leather split at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Cash paid for upper Leather, and Calf skins in the rough.

☞The above machine is called 'Richardson's Patent machine for splitting Leather,' and was invented in Boston, and patented in April, 1831. It is the best invention yet patented, and the only one in use, that appears to give satisfaction. By it leather can be cut to any given thickness, with the greatest smoothness, ease, and nicety. Of that part of the hide, inside, that has generally, with much labor, been shaved off, and thrown away as useless, a piece of handsome, soft, and even leather is produced by this machine, which is very well adapted for boot backs, summer shoes, &c., &c.

The Eastern Boot and Shoe manufacturers have heretofore had a monopoly of split leather work, and consequently western workmen, were frequently idle, by vast quantities of this work being sent to Pittsburgh. Boot and Shoe-makers in this city, will now be enabled to compete with Eastern manufacturers, both in price and quality.

Pittsburgh, July 24.—2m.

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;)
250,000 Common SEGARS.

Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
June 8. *No. 84, Front street.*

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

POETRY.

THE DEATH-FEAST.

We think those of our readers who have not before met with the following poem, will thank us for bringing them acquainted with it. It is taken from a volume entitled "Corn-Law Rhymes, and the Village Patriarch." The author, it appears from his preface, is a self-educated man, and one who has witnessed, in all probability experienced, some of that misery which he so forcibly and truly describes as pervading the laboring community of England. There is a simplicity and pathos in the poem which we have quoted, which cannot fail to touch a sympathetic chord in the bosom of the reader. Honest pride and independence, coupled with deep and genuine affection, are fairly pourtrayed; nor is the picture of endurance and suffering at all exaggerated; as was remarked by a London reviewer, "what this poem describes happens, ay, daily, in England.—*Wash. Telegraph.*

"The birth day or the wedding day,
Let happier mourners keep;
To death my festal vows I pay,
And try in vain to weep.

Some griefs the strongest soul might shake,
And I such grief have had;
My brain is hot—but they mistake,
Who deem that I am mad.

My father died, my mother died,
Four orphans poor were we;
My brother John worked hard, and tried
To smile on Jane and me.

But work grew scarce, while bread grew dear,
And wages lessened too,
For Irish hordes were bidders here
Our half-paid work to do.

Yet still he strove, with failing breath,
And sinking cheek, to save
Consumptive Jane from early death—
Then joined her in the grave.

His watery hand in mine I took,
And kissed him till he slept;
O, still I see his dying look!
He tried to smile, and wept!

I bought his coffin with my bed,
My gown bought earth and prayer;
I pawned my mother's ring for bread,
I pawned my father's chair.

My Bible yet remains to sell,
And yet unsold shall be;
But language fails my woes to tell,
Even crumbs were scarce with me.

I sold poor Jane's gray linnet then,
It cost a groat a year;
I sold John's hen, and missed the hen
When eggs were selling dear:

For autumn nights seemed wintry cold,
While seldom blazed my fire,
And eight times eight no more I sold,
When eggs were getting higher.

But still I glean the moor and heath,
I wash, they say, with skill;
And workhouse bread ne'er crossed my teeth—
I trust it never will.

But when the day on which John died
Returns with all its gloom,
I seek kind friends, and beg, with pride,
A banquet for the tomb.

One friend, my brother James, at least,
Comes then with me to dine;
Let others keep the marriage-feast,
The funeral feast is mine.

For then on him I fondly call,
And then he lives again!
To morrow is our festival
Of death, and John, and Jane.

Even now, behold! they look on me,
Exulting, from the skies,
While angels round them weep to see
The tears gush from their eyes!

I cannot weep—why can I not?
My tears refuse to flow:
My feet are cold, my brain is hot—
Is fever madness? No:

Thou smilest, and in scorn—but thou,
Couldst thou forget the dead!
No common beggar curtsies now,
And begs for burial bread."

MISCELLANEOUS.

African Colony.—The last number of the African Repository contains the despatch received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Mechlin, giving an account of the late disturbances and hostilities between the natives and colonists, which resulted in a warlike expedition, and were concluded by a treaty of peace. It seems that some of the slaves, belonging to Brumley, one of the native Dey kings, made their escape, when about to be sold to the Spaniards, and took refuge in the colony among the recaptured Africans. Kai Pa, King Brumley's son, came to demand them, but was answered by the agent that the King himself must come before anything would be said on the subject. Brumley never came, and soon afterwards died. His successor, who also took the name of Brumley, immediately resolved to commence hostilities, and undertook to organize a league of the native Dey and Gurrah Kings against the Colony. They were partially successful in prevailing on some to join them, and commenced hostilities by seizing on such of the Colonists and recaptured Africans as came within their reach. The answer to a message demanding the release of the prisoners, was a defiance and a threat of invasion. A detachment was sent against King Willie's town, one of their strong holds, and repulsed with the loss of a man. A council of war was then held in the Colony, and it was unanimously agreed upon to march with force against the Dey people, and punish them severely. Accordingly, on the 20th of March, the agent left Monrovia, at the head of a volunteer corps and recaptured Africans, to the number of 270 men. The day following they took King Brumley's town without opposition. On the 23d, after a very fatiguing march, through roads obstructed by large trees that had been felled across the path, which they were obliged to cut and remove, in order to bring forward their field pieces, and through places where they had to cut an entirely new road, being seven hours in marching ten miles,—the expedition reached King Willie's town, a place which was considered impregnable by the natives. This was taken after a few discharges of musquetry, and from the field piece. The loss of the colonists was one man (Lieut. Thompson) killed, and three wounded;—that of the natives was *fifteen* killed, and a large number wounded. Both of the towns that were taken were burnt by the recaptured Africans, and the expedition returned to Monrovia. Five of the Kings came to the Cape on the 30th to sue for peace, which was regularly concluded, greatly to the Commercial advantage of the Colonists, and to their future security. The Agent anticipates great benefit from the issue. He thinks it will not only deter the tribes in the immediate vicinity from injuring the colony, but will have an extensive influence throughout the country. One stipulation in the treaty must have an excellent effect upon the Trade of the Country. Heretofore the people of the interior have been prevented by the Dey people from passing to the Coast, the latter thus constituting themselves their factors with the Colony. By the treaty a free passage is secured them.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

The next opinion respecting this celebrated character is, divesting it of all its mystery and extravagance, undoubtedly the true one. An emissary of the Duke of Mantua, an exceedingly active and clever personage, who was known successfully, though secretly, to oppose the politics of the king of France, was treacherously seized and imprisoned at Pignerol. Much secrecy was, of course, necessary to conceal an action committed in flagrant violation of the rights of nations; and the unhappy captive was therefore strictly guarded, and no one suffered to approach his person, as a knowledge of such a violence would have roused the indignation of all Europe against France; but every indulgence, short of liberty, was permitted him. Madame de Campan, first *femme de chambre* to the queen of France, Marie Antoinette, says, that on the death of Louis XV., the queen intreated the new king to tell her what he should discover in the papers of his grand-father relative to the Iron Mask; that the king, after the search, assured her that he found nothing, and added that it was a delusion: that he remembered hearing that a state prisoner had been confined at Pignerol, without any particular mystery; that he was a busy intriguing character, the mortal enemy of France, but being the subject of another prince, his captivity was necessarily secret and eternal. Madame de Campan adds, that this man, being allowed to walk on the terrace of the fortress, (from which the poor wretch could see the mountains of his native country,) to screen his face from the sun, adopted the fashion of Italy, of wearing a half mask of black velvet: once seen by the neighboring peasantry in this costume, it is easy to imagine that this mask, which was merely a convenience, would be regarded as a part of his punishment, and thence all the additional circumstances related of it. The writing on the plate and on the shirt of the captive, as detailed by Voltaire, is very possible, as he would of course, use every means to make his situation known; but the history of the physician, and his remarks, are apocryphal, and probably the invention of the moment, as well as the account of the prisoner's habits, taste, &c., and the governor's profound respect for his person, which, as nobody saw, certainly could not be ascertained.—*Metropolitan.*

Weeping.—Young women are full of tears. They will weep as bitterly for the loss of a new dress as for the loss of an old lover. They will weep for any thing or for nothing. They will scold you to death for accidentally tearing a new gown, and weep for spite that they cannot be revenged on you. They will play the coquette in your presence and weep when you are absent. They will weep because they cannot go to a ball or a tea party, or because their parents will not permit them to run away with a blackguard; and they will weep because they cannot have every thing in their own way. Married women weep to conquer. Tears are the most potent arms of matrimonial warfare. If a gruff husband has abused his wife, she weeps, and he relents and promises better behaviour. How many men have gone to bed in wrath, and risen in the morning quite subdued with tears and a curtain lecture! Women weep to get at their husband's secrets, and they also weep when their own are revealed. They weep through pride, through vanity, through folly, through cunning, and through weakness. They will weep for a husband's misfortunes; while they scold himself. A woman will weep over the dead body of her husband, while her vanity will ask her neighbors how she is fitted with her mournings. She weeps for one husband that she may get another. The "widow of Esphesus," bedewed the grave of her spouse with one eye, while she squinted love to a young soldier with the other.

There are no means so efficacious for increasing the knowledge of facts as the reading of newspapers. They not only supply facts, but by presenting the arguments of opposing counsel, speakers on various sides in Parliament, at meetings, &c.; they sharpen the intellect, and accustom men to exercise their judgment. Of all the means ever devised for extending knowledge and improving the mind, newspapers are, by far, the most effective. Volney, who had seen men in all the stages of civilization, in his lectures on history observss, 'It is necessary to have lived in countries where the press does not exist, to conceive all the effects of its privation—to imagine the confusion thrown into recitals, the absurd hearsays, the uncertainty in opinions, the obstacles to instruction, the ignorance in the minds of all, caused by the want of books and newspapers. History owes benedictions to him who, in Venice, first thought of issuing bulletins of news for the small coin called a *gazette*, from which they have received their name; and, in fact, *Gazettes* are instructive monuments, precious even in their aberations, as they paint the prevailing spirit of the times, and their contradictions present fixed bases for the discussion of facts. Hence, when we are told that, in their new settlements, the Anglo-Americans make first a road, and carry a press for a newspaper, it appears to me that, in that double operation, they attain the object, and make the analysis of every good social system, as *Society* is nothing but the *easy* and *free communication of persons, of thoughts*, and things; and all the art of Government is reduced to preventing *violent frictions* capable of dissolving it.' The opinions palatable to ignorant men would not be palatable to better instructed men, and newspapers are constantly instructing men, and consequently disposing them more and more to the reception of sound opinions. Though, therefore, the sudden concession of newspapers, to men previously in a state of brutal ignorance, would not insure a taste for sound opinions—and the newspapers might be disposed to cater for the opinions most palatable to the classes among whom they counted on circulating—yet, the ignorance being transitory, an increasing knowledge would constantly increase the demand for sounder opinions. Newspapers, therefore, afford the only means for correcting the disposition to be pleased with dangerous opinions.

There is a proverb, that an empty head is the Devil's garret. Mental occupation is as necessary to a sound moral state, as bodily exercise is to physical health. The ignorant man requires the aid of gross sensuality to kill his time, when he has any on his hand. The man who can read newspapers, has the means of that healthful occupation for the mind which is indispensable to cheerfulness, constantly within his reach. By enabling men to command newspapers, you make them not only more intelligent, but more happy and virtuous.—*London paper.*

Cuvier, in his History of the Natural Sciences, observes of Moses—"His books show us that he had perfect ideas respecting several of the highest questions of Natural Philosophy. His cosmogony especially, considered in a purely scientific view, is extremely remarkable, inasmuch as the order which it assigns to the different epochs of creation, is precisely the same as that which has been deduced from geological considerations."

On this text, there is, in the last number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, an elaborate and learned commentary, which concludes with the following remarks.

"It is thus, then, that the discoveries of geology, when more matured, instead of throwing suspicion on the truths of revelation, as the first steps in them led some persons to maintain, have furnished the most overpowering evidence in behalf of one branch of these truths. The result of these discoveries has been in this respect similar to those of the Chinese and Egyptian histories, and the Indian astronomy, but much more striking. Eminent men had pledged their fame in setting up these histories, and that astronomy, in opposition to the chronology of Genesis; but further and more careful inquiry into their true characters, discovered that when rightly understood, they only tend to confirm it.

"Will not human science, then, condescend to borrow some light to direct the steps of its own inquiries, from a record, the accuracy of which it has itself proved, and which is supported by other proofs of the highest order? or, what should we say to the illustrator of the relics of Pompeii and Herculaneum, who should reject the light thrown on them by the letters of Pliny, authenticated as these are by the existing remains of the buried cities, as well as the historical evidence which is proper to themselves?

"Among the questions which geology is at present attempting to solve, is that of a different temperature of some regions of the earth at a remote age. The discoveries of Pallas and Adams, of a rhinoceros and elephant in Siberia, having coverings of hair fit to protect them from the cold of the northern regions, would seem to decide the question, so far at least as to show, that there has been no change of temperature since the creation of animals. But the question does not seem yet so satisfactorily answered, so far back as to the age of the creation of vegetables. Does not the statement in Genesis, that the establishment of our present days and seasons was intermediate between the creation of vegetables and that of animals, give us a clew to direct our path in the inquiry?

"It does not come under our present subject to discuss the historical and moral evidences of the divine revelation of the Scriptures; but both are so full, even to overflowing, and impose upon us so many insuperable difficulties, in the way of our being able to account for the quality and consistency of these remarkable books, excepting on the ground which has been all along assumed by themselves, that they are of more than human origin, that in estimating the accuracy of any part of the matters contained in them, the fastidiousness of human science appears to be carried to an unreasonable extent, not to take these evidences into calculation. In this country, where for a long period we have had the Scriptures in our hands as a popular book, they among us who have been the most eminent for human learning and science, and whose fame has been in every view the most unsullied, have been so convinced by the force of these evidences, that they have, in general, been the most strenuous defenders of revelation.

"We have only endeavored to illustrate and point out the consequences of the statement of Baron Cuvier, 'that the order which the cosmogony of Moses assigns to the different epochs of creation, is precisely the same as that which has been deduced from geological considerations.' We have been guilty of no improper mixing up of divine and human things. We have examined the meaning of the terms in the first chapter of Genesis, in consistency with the acknowledged rules of criticism, and only by the light contained within itself, or that thrown upon it by the other books, in the same language with which it is associated. The human science we have not extracted from any part of the Holy Scriptures; we have taken it simply as we find it in the works of eminent geologists. As the latter is not a philosophia phantastica, but a deeply interesting science, constructed by that method of careful observation and cautious induction, which Bacon was himself the first to recommend; so neither can the sense of the Scriptures present to us a religio hæretica. If our science, thus constructed, and our religion speak so obviously the same language, as we have seen they do on one important point, what else, in the strictest application of Bacon's philosophy, can we deduce from the circumstance, but that both are certainly true?"

From the New York American.

APHORISMS ON CHOLERA.

1. When a disease, which is pervading the inhabitable world, appears in a particular country, the inhabitants of that country must make up their minds to face it, or fly before it.

2. If the whole population should abandon their business, and spend their time in flying from place to place, it is certain that as many would run into the disease, as would run out of it, and the aggregate of distress and mortality would be infinitely increased.

3. If by common consent the whole population should continue their customary occupations and intercourse, without shrinking from the presence of the disease, their prosperity would hardly be diminished, and the sum of mortality in a given term of months or years would hardly, if at all, be increased.

4. No country has a right to expect uninterrupted prosperity. Of the scourges which occasionally visit nations, the Cholera is one of the slightest.

5. A year of Cholera is a less evil than a year of bad Government. It is not probable that all the death and suffering which Cholera has inflicted upon France, has been so detrimental to that country, as six months of Napoleon's administration, or one of his campaigns.

6. A year of Cholera is a less evil than a year of intemperance. Twenty years ago, more life and labor was sacrificed in the United States to ardent spirits, than the Cholera has consumed in any civilized country of Europe. At the present day, Cholera without intemperance would be but a shadow of what it now appears.

7. If in any civilized country Cholera becomes a grievous calamity, it is chiefly because the imprudence, the terror, and the selfishness of citizens, render it so.

8. History shows, that, in times of general pestilence, mankind, in proportion to the state of ignorance and ferocity, have given vent to their bad passions, in misguided acts of cruelty and strife. In the middle ages, to obtain satisfaction for the inflictions of Providence, they massacred Jews and burnt witches. In modern times they assail municipal governments, attack public charities, mob physicians, and write newspaper calumnies.

9. It is not worthy of a humane and enlightened age, that friends, or that cities should renounce intercourse with each other, on account of a calamity which must speedily become common to all, exactly in proportion to their capacity to receive it.

10. Should the Cholera continue to prevail for three years throughout this continent, it would cease to interrupt business or recreation. Mankind cannot always stand aghast, and the wheels of society at length would no more be impeded by it, than they now are by the existence of consumption, of old age, or of drunkenness.

11. When the Cholera arrives at a place, it behooves every active and healthy citizen to make his will, and make his peace with God. Having done this, he should go about his ordinary affairs, fearlessly, industriously, prudently, avoiding no situation whatever into that which duty may call him. Facts render it certain that, as far as Cholera is concerned, there are ninety-nine chances in a hundred, he will find himself alive and well at the year's end. A PHYSICIAN.

The Dutch and the Belgians seem at last to have fairly made up an issue between themselves, without the aid of their masters and sponsors of the London Conference, and, for ought we know, are at this time fighting it out. The Belgian King protests sturdily that he will have no more delay, and that if the Five Powers will not enforce their own decision, he, being satisfied with it, will,—and the Dutch King peremptorily refuses to abide by it. Here is room for a pretty quarrel at once, and whether the Dutch King is to be compelled to acquiesce, or the Belgian King is to be compelled to yield further, there is no sign from the confederated umpires. Either way there is no peace yet. The Conference ask of the contending kingdoms to wait yet awhile,—but Leopold is out of patience. An acquiescence in the Treaty by King William before the 20th, or the blockade of Maestricht on the 21st, is his ultimatum. Here is war, and even if the Conference undertake to beat both parties into silence and submission, it is still war, a speck to be sure, but an earnest of what must follow.—The Belgian and the Dutchman are both apparently disposed to take their own affairs into their own keeping, and the political quiet of Europe is evidently in a most precarious condition.—*Balt. Amer.*

Selections from late Foreign Journals.

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.

Le France de Nouvelle says that although one section of the Court of Cassation has decided against the competency of the Courts Martial, it is of opinion that the Supreme Court formed of all the sections united, would give a different decision; but adds, that as the first object of the Government is to keep within the bounds of strict legality, it is sufficient that a difference of opinion exists between different Courts of the kingdom to induce it to abstain from a measure declared illegal by one of them. The *etat de siege* is therefore to cease immediately for Paris and those departments which are no longer in open insurrection, and the accused will be brought before juries; but as Government is convinced that the Royal authority must not remain unprovided with extraordinary measures of repression, to be used against these factions, whose arguments are musket-shots, it will immediately convoke the Chambers, and demand at their hands the powers denied to it by a section of the Court of Cassation. In conclusion, it warns the factions, and particularly the Carlists, not to triumph to soon at this sentence, which appears to favor their impious projects; for that Government has the firm resolution to overcome them, and has no apprehension of being refused the means of doing so by the representatives of the nation. The great trial, which is about to take place before the Chambers, will, therefore, it says, not be a question of minority and majority, of *mouvement* and *resistance*, but will involve the choice between the factions and the monarchy. It adds, that as all the members of the Cabinet took part in the acts which are now to be judged by the nation, all of them will, of course, as a matter of conscience, remain in their places until the decision of the country is pronounced.

Le de Journal des Debats makes no comment whatever on the decision.

Le Journal du Commerce.—"The monumental decision pronounced by the Court of Cassation will reassure every mind; the *etat de siege* is vanquished, annihilated, or rather it has never existed, and since the 7th June, there has been nothing but a certain number of violent arbitrary and illegal usurpations of power and attacks on liberty and individual safety, for which those who have ordered or been accomplices in them, will have to answer before the laws. The Chamber of Deputies will do justice on the prevaricating Ministers." It then adds, that such a triumph, which gives force to the law, is far better than a revolution, which invests force with the character of law, and will impart more than fifty years' strength to the Charter of 1830, that is, if the consequences of the decision of the Court, the principal of which is the immediate dismission of all the present Ministers, be properly understood and acted on.

La Quotidienne also says, that this decision strikes the Ministry with a moral death, and adds, that the Court of Cassation, the Areopagus of France, has remembered the noble custom of that of Greece, which refused to be made acquainted with even the names of the parties interested in the questions brought before it, and instead of giving the mere decision of *convenance* which was asked from it, has dared to establish and vindicate a point of principle.

Le Courrier Francais says, that although there never was a more severe defeat sustained by a Government, it was the only means of salvation left: since, if the Court of Cassation had a different decision, all the confidence of the nation in the Charter, and the Government founded on it, would have been annihilated. It adds, that the fate of the Ministers who have violated the Charter, cannot be doubtful: the act of impeachment is in the very decision of the Court of Cassation; it is only necessary to read it to the Chamber of Deputies. It regrets that M. Dupin did not embrace the opportunity of defending the Charter, which would have enabled him to become Minister amid the acclamations of the nation; but says, that having deserted his post, he has forfeited all claim to confidence; and all that now remains for the King, is to surround himself with those men who took no part, directly or indirectly, in the *coup d'etat* of the 7th of June.

Le Constitutionnel merely recapitulates the grounds of the decision of the Court, which, it reminds its readers, are in strict conformity with the arguments it had employed in its preceding articles, and regrets that the Government did not listen to the public voice, and put an end to the *etat d'siege* before any condemnations had taken place under it, and before the question had ceased to be governmental, and had become purely judicial.

Le Temps says that the order of the day of Trafalgar—'England expects every man to do his duty,' is the order of the day of the constitutional monarchy, which, more fortunate than Nelson, will obtain from it not only conquest, but life. The present is not, it says, the triumph of the Opposition, but of the Law; it is not the Ministry that is vanquished, so much as its revolt against the laws. This decision,—which proves the era of July to be a definitive era, in which liberty reposes itself in a legal resistance,—only furnishes the first example for 40 years of government being arrested in its enterprises without revolution, and by the force of the law alone. The Ministry, it says, is annihilated by this event; but the Chamber, it adds, will probably be less eager to impeach the Ministers, than to establish the Ministerial responsibility, which has hitherto remained undefined.

The same journal says:—'Some Ministerialists predict that the decision of the Court of Cassation will redouble the violence of the Press. They do not know the Press: it is not its custom to increase in courage as the danger becomes more remote. Men and parties, all have committed faults; and public reason makes sufficient progress to prevent this experience from being lost. We must not forget that every victory gained, is but an additional means of arriving at an arrangement.'

Le National anticipates that the Ministerial journals will attribute the decision of the Court of Cassation to its sympathy with the Carlists of the West, but says that the decision itself is all the nation has to consider; by that decision the principle is irrevocably consecrated, that *no law anterior to the Charter can be allowed to take effect in opposition to an article of the Charter.* It is remarkable that the *National* is the only opposition journal which does not call in direct terms for the impeachment of the Ministers. It merely says that the 'proposed Ministerial Combinations are at an end, and the presence of the Chambers can alone solve the existing difficulties.'

La Tribune says that the public has been most agreeably surprised, as it did not expect so brilliant an example of justice and independence from the Court of Cassation, and adds that as the Court has done its duty, it remains only for the Chamber to do so likewise.

Le Courrier de l'Europe says that this decision is a sufficient answer to those who have so long attacked the Court of Cassation as being wholly composed of men of the restoration. Those men, it says, have fully proved that where a question of high legality is brought before them, they know how to do their duty. In common with the opposition journals, it considers the impeachment of the Ministers as the inevitable consequence of the decision.

Those of the Polish troops who had the misfortune to become prisoners of war, did not all return from Russia, and all those who were either deluded by the amnesty solemnly promised them by Nicholas, or compelled by force or deception to re-enter from Prussia or Austria, their country, were immediately conducted into the interior of Russia, where they will also be embodied with Russian regiments. Their number amounts to 50,000. The appearance and the population of Warsaw has undergone a complete change. The eternal parades of the Russian military, the shrill voices of the bearded Russian coachmen, driving furiously through the streets their haughty and starred masters, the oriental gorgeousness dazzling the eyes and stunning the ears—they have altogether given other features to the capital, which not long since was the charming abode of simplicity, elegance, and harmony, and represented, as it were, a single united family. Warsaw is now crowded with Russian families, which can scarcely deserve the name of European population. In every house the first floors are monopolized by them. Dirty uncouth Russian dealers and victuallers, with their unshaved long beards, infest every where the public places. You see them surround the column of King Sigismund, and the statue of Copernicus, with their little shops and provision wagons. Our inhabitants are hardly seen in public—children not at all. They are fast clinging to the bosoms of their unhappy mothers, as if frightened by wolves, wild beasts, or monstrous spectres, at whose head Nicholas stands prominent, as in him the soul of the infanticide Herod is metamorphosed. Still the metropolis bears her misfortunes with dignity and calmness, approaching on sublimity; like Laocoon encircled with serpents, she looks up to Heaven, vanquishing her grief.

The German Confederation.—The entire population of all the states represented in the Diet of Germany, from which the "late infamous protocol was issued," is more than *thirty millions.*—Austria and Prussia are members, not in their sovereign capacity as kingdoms, but on account of their possessions in Germany. The entire population of Austria exceeds thirty millions. That part which belongs to the Confederation, and is represented by the Emperor, is his hereditary dominions in Germany, containing 9,843,490. So with Prussia, her German possessions contain a population of 7,923,439;—the whole kingdom of Prussia contains 12,939,837. The formation of the Confederation, as it now is, was determined at Frankfort, in December, 1825. By the same Diet the proportion of each member of the confederation to furnish towards the military organization of the confederation, was settled. The entire contingent of all the States for active service was settled at 301,637 men, and 612 pieces of artillery; that of Reserve was settled at 452,489 men, and 918 pieces of artillery;—making a total military force of more than *seven hundred thousand men*, and *sixteen hundred cannon.*

The following are the names of the States Constituting the Confederation:—Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse, (Electorate,) Hesse, (Grand Duchy,) Holstein, Luxemburgh, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Cobourg, Saxe-Meininguen, Saxe-Hildbourghausen, Mecklinburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cæthen, Schwarzbourg-Sonderhausen, Schwarzbourg-Roudolstadt, Hohenzollern-Bechinguen, Lichtenstein, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringuen, Waldeck, Ruess (ancient house,) Reuss, (junior house,) Schaumbourg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmond, Hesse-Hamburg, Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, Hamburg.—*Balt. Amer.*

Many years ago, Mr. Walter Boyd advanced a considerable sum of money to the Duke of Orleans, father of his present majesty, who, being a creditor of the late Duke de Fitz-James, transferred that debt as a collateral security to Mr. Boyd. In consequence of the Revolution and the confiscation of the two Dukes, this debt remained many years unsatisfied. The mother of the present Duke de Fitz-James having returned to France from emigration, Napoleon restored to her the use and enjoyment of her late husband's property for her life, with the reversion to her son, who, upon her death, entered into possession of his paternal estates *sous benefice d'inventaire*, that is taking upon himself the responsibility of his father's debts no further than the amount of the property would go to pay. The respective debts having remained unliquidated, Mr. Boyd, at the request of his majesty, and on his guarantee, in which he was joined by Madame Adelaide, instituted proceedings against the Duke de Fitz-James for the recovery of that which was due from his late father to the deceased Duke of Orleans. These proceedings, commenced many years ago, have been procrastinated, till, at length, they reached the Court of Cassation on Thursday last, which confirmed the liability of the Duke de Fitz-James to pay the debt of his late father, now amounting to 277,000 francs, and ordered him to deliver in, on or before the first of November next, an account of the property inherited by him and come into his possession from his father: and in default, the Court declared him liable to payment out of his own estates and effects.—*Parispaper, July 14.*

The last portion of the 23d number of the American Quarterly Review was put to press last week, and the number will be soon ready for distribution. The subjects of *Mysteries and Masonry*, Mrs. Trollope's Travels, *The abolition of Negro Slavery in Virginia*, The British Revolution of 1688, and others of general interest, are treated in detail. —*Nat. Gazette.*

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh, par		St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4.87 a 4.90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11.50

Miss Preble's School,

AT "*Sans Souci*" Cottage, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, will be ready for the reception of her pupils on the 1st of September next. She takes this opportunity of informing such persons as live at a distance, that her establishment does not exceed eight in number, and that there are now vacancies for several pupils. Miss Preble trusts that it is needless to mention the advantages such a limited school now offers, as they must be evident to all parents.

The charge is $200 a year—all the useful branches of education are taught, and French, Drawing, and Music are included. Every endeavor is used to induce the young ladies to speak nothing but French in the family.

Aug. 28, 1832.—2t

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell the undivided half of Fleecedale Woollen Factory, situate on Chartier's Creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville Turnpike. This establishment is located in the most beautiful portion of western Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of one of the best markets for the purchase of wool, and cotton warps, and the disposal of cloths and cassinetts. The machinery is well constructed, and in good order, propelled by water or steam, and capable of manufacturing at least *twenty-five* thousand yards of Cassinetts annually; and, without increasing the power, or extending the buildings, 100,000 yards might be annually produced.

Attached to the establishment is a large Dye House, well fitted up with the necessary apparatus; and also eight tenements for the workmen employed in the Factory.

Mr. A. Murphy, one of the original proprietors of the Fleecedale Woollen Factory, and among the first practical woollen manufactures in the U. States, as regards time, skill, and experience—will be the partner of the purchaser, unless the person or persons who may desire to purchase, should wish to procure the whole property; in which event, Mr. Murphy might dispose of the other half of this establishment.

Also—A Saw Mill,

In complete order, in the immediate vicinity of the Woollen Factory. This Saw Mill was recently constructed, of the best materials, and is well located for business. Connected with the above property are fifteen acres of ground, embracing both sides of Chartier's Creek, being one of the best streams for propelling machinery, in Western Pennsylvania.

Also—A Delightful Country Seat,

In the vicinity of the above property, and in the immediate neighborhood of the celebrated Mineral Springs of John S. Scully, Esq., known abroad as the "Pittsburgh Mineral Springs." This building is admirably located, and tastefully constructed, highly desirable as a private residence; or could be advantageously appropriated as a boarding house, for the accommodation of those who attend the Springs; inasmuch as the difficulty of accommodating the visitors at the Springs is already felt as a serious inconvenience to the public.

The subscriber, being the sole proprietor of the last mentioned property, it will be sold in connection with his interest in the foregoing, or separate, if desired.

The above property will be sold on very reasonable terms, the payments will be moderately adjusted, and, if satisfactory security is given, no cash will be required until April, 1835. Possession may be had immediately after the sale.

A. McFADDEN.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24, 1832.—tf.

New & Cheap Book Store,

ON the Corner of Fourth and Wood streets, recently S. P. Darlington's Hardware store,

200 Pilgrim's Progress;
200 Bunyan's Holy War;
300 Presbyterian Hymns;
500 Methodist do.;
500 Watts' do.;
200 Watts on the Passion;
200 Devil's Dialogues;
200 Balm of Gilead;
200 Gospel Sonnets;

With a large assortment of Family and Pocket *Bibles*, and Miscellaneous Books, for sale at very reduced prices. S. J. SYLVESTER,

☞Wanted, 2 tons of RAGS, for which the highest market price will be given.

August 14, 1832.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ.

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET.

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Number 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

ORDERS for Tickets, from abroad, will meet with prompt attention.

The Lottery and Exchange Telegraph, published at this office, will be despatched, *gratis*, to all who send their orders to this office.

Prizes have been sold by the subscriber, amounting, in fact, to upwards of *One Million of Dollars!*

☞Please address GEORGE A. COOK, Ag't for the Managers, Pittsburgh. Aug. 28

FLAX SEED WANTED.

ONE dollar per bushel, cash, will be paid for good clean FLAX SEED, delivered at

From the Cambria Democrat.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD.

The leading article in the Philadelphia Gazette of August 1st, was a notice of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, which, from the extensive circulation of that paper, has been copied into various journals throughout the State, and also in New York and Boston.

In that account the rails for the Portage Road are stated to be of cast iron, which is incorrect.—They are to be of rolled iron, in lengths of fifteen feet. They will weigh forty pounds per yard; and resemble in their general form those used on the Preston & Wigan Railway, in England, which are stronger, and less liable to be displaced, than the rails of the Liverpool and Manchester Road. The stone blocks contain 3½ cubic feet each, weighing about a quarter of a ton. They are placed three feet from centre to centre, surrounded by broken stone, and the cast iron chairs which support the rails are firmly spiked to them. Contracts have been made for furnishing the rails and chairs, and for laying a single track of railway, with the necessary turn-outs, throughout the line from Hollidaysburgh to Johnstown, a distance of thirty-six miles and two-thirds.

The graded bed of the railroad is 25 feet wide, with appropriate side ditches and drains. A considerable part of the grading is done; and a force of about two thousand men is now employed upon the line.

The ascent on the eastern side of the mountain is 1,399 feet, and the descent on the western side 1,172 feet. There are five inclined planes on each side, varying in length from 1,500 to 3,100 feet. They are all straight, and their inclination with the horizon is between four and six degrees.

The Allegheny Portage Railroad connects with the Juniata Canal, at the town of Hollidaysburgh, in Huntingdon county; and passes up the narrow valley of Black Gap Run, ten miles, to the summit of the mountain at Blair's Gap; which is passed by a cut twelve feet deep. The line then runs along the western slope of the mountain to the head of Conemaugh, and follows the valley of that stream to the borough of Conemaugh, commonly called Johnstown, in Cambria county, where the railroad ends, and the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal commences. This canal is now navigable throughout the whole course to the city of Pittsburgh.

The most prominent works on the line of the railroad are the following. A stone viaduct over one branch of the Juniata, at Hollidaysburgh, which has two eliptical arches of 40 feet 4 inches span. As the line crosses the stream obliquely, the arches are skewed, so as to vary 35 degrees from right angles with their abutments; these arches are being built of cut stone, the beds of which are warped surfaces.

The scenery in the vicinity of the great viaduct over the Little Conemaugh river, is of a singularly wild and striking description. The river forms a loop, about two miles in extent, around the base of a mountain, returning almost to the place of beginning; at this point there is a very narrow gap in the dividing ridge through which the railroad passes. In running this distance the river falls about forty-five feet, and, as the railroad cuts off the bend, a viaduct seventy feet high above the water becomes necessary. This is now being built of sand stone, in the most substantial manner, with a semi-circular arch of eighty feet span.

The Tunnel, through a spur of a mountain four and a half miles from Johnstown, will be 880 feet long, through rock, and will save about two miles in distance.

When finished, it will be twenty feet wide and nineteen feet high in the middle:—it is now cut larger, in order to admit of an arch; and about one half of the excavation of the tunnel is now done.

As the Portage Railroad will form an important part of the main line of Pennsylvania State improvements, it has been deemed advisable to make it in the best and most permanent manner. The country, through which much of it passes, is extremely wild and rugged, rendering expensive cuttings and embankments necessary; and all the drains, culverts, and bridges are of stone.

Stationary steam power is intended to be used at the Inclined Planes, and either horses or locomotive engines on the other parts of the road. The road is expected to be open for traveling next summer, with a double track upon the planes and at the turn-outs, and with a single track for the rest of the distance; the remainder of the double track can be afterwards advantageously laid.

When this road is open, there will be a complete and direct channel of communication by canal and railway, from the city of Philadelphia, through the State of Pennsylvania, to the city of Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio, the great highway of the west; and, in a short time afterwards, politicians will not think it their interest to dispute such an investment of the funds of the Commonwealth. S.

From the National Gazette.

It is mentioned in two letters from Virginia that President Jackson asserted, at Buckland, that Mr. Webster had lately "endorsed for Joseph Gales, in the Bank of the United States, for the sum of ten thousand dollars." With regard to this assertion, the National Intelligencer, of Wednesday last, says—

"Though our humble name is honored by being coupled in any manner with that of the distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, who is justly the pride of his State, and the admired of all, we content ourselves with repeating that it is wholly false that he is endorser for Gales & Seaton; or for either Gales or Seaton, or that he is in any manner responsible for them, or either of them, at Bank or out of Bank, or that there is any manner of account between him or them, or either of them, to the amount of a cent, except for his annual subscription to the country newspaper."

That part of the conversation of the President which refers to Mr. Webster, is thus noticed in the Boston Daily Advertiser, of Wednesday last.

"He is reported to have said, among other things, that he had no doubt it would be discovered, if sufficient investigation were made, that many of the prominent advocates of the Bank Bill, were bribed for their support; and particularly that the Bank had recently loaned Mr. Webster ten thousand dollars, and had accepted him also, as endorser for Messrs. Gales & Seaton, for a like sum.

"In answer to this slander, and in addition to the mere scorn and contempt which it excites, and which is deepened by the high public situation of the author, we are authorized to say that since Mr. Webster's residence in Boston, bills, acceptances, and other paper bearing his name, have been discounted at the Bank of the United States, more or less frequently every year, in the ordinary way of business, as at other Banks, and never otherwise; and that no special loan, or accommodation, was ever made to him, at any time by the Bank, or any of its offices, to the amount of a single dollar. We are authorized further to state, that Mr. Webster is not endorser for Messrs. Gales & Seaton, at the Bank of the United States or elsewhere, for any sum whatever, and that he has no pecuniary connection with those gentlemen of any kind. And we are authorized and requested to add, that there exists no one single circumstance, calculated, in the slightest degree, to soften the aspect of this falsehood, or to apologize for its utterance."

A New City.—We understand that the Hon. Daniel Webster, Stephen White, and Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, have purchased the Island in our harbor, called Williams' Island, for $70,000, for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses thereon, and building up a little City for summer residences. The streets have been already laid out, and the buildings will be commenced forthwith.—*Boston Gazette.*

We learn that the Illinois Milita, who have been in service in the war with Black Hawk, are disbanded, and have returned home. The regular army, about 1,500 strong, under Gen. Scott, will be amply able to protect the frontier, and if active force hould be again necessary, to reduce the enemy to absolute submission.—*St. L. Times.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1832

INDIAN WAR.—We take pleasure in publishing—*just at this time*—the official letter of General Atkinson; it contains a severe rebuke to the foul-mouthed calumniators who have lately, without a shadow of ground, assailed *Lieutenant Ritner*, simply because he was a son of the anti-masonic candidate for Governor.

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.—The article, thus headed, on the opposite page of our paper, deserves attention, at a time when our own 'Court of Cassation' is so strongly assailed. The Court in France, upon the occasion referred to, interfered to protect the weak against arbitrary power. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Missionary case, also gave their decision in favor of two feeble Missionaries, assailed and imprisoned by the power of an avaricious State. In France, the decree of the Court was promptly, though reluctantly submitted to; but, in Georgia, it is treated with contempt.

TIMES ARE CHANGED.—Little more than *four* months ago, the Members of the Inquisitorial Committee, which had spent more than a month in investigating the affairs of the United States' Bank, made their reports, which reports were immediately distributed over the whole country, for the information of the people. *Three* months ago, the legislature of Pennsylvania, by a *unanimous* vote, passed a resolution, declaring that the *speedy* rechartering of the Bank of the United States was essential to the general welfare, and instructing the Delegation in Congress, from this State, to use all their exertions to have it rechartered. Both the Senators from Pennsylvania, and all the Representatives, *with one exception*, obeyed these instructions. The papers of this State, from the Delaware to the Ohio, *with one single exception*—the American Manufacturer—approved the conduct of our legislature, and of our delegation in Congress.—Never, perhaps, was there so great unanimity among the presses of this State, as upon the question of the "*speedy* renewal" of the Charter of the Bank—the Jackson papers, the Clay papers, the anti-masonic papers, agreed upon this subject, most harmoniously. Such was the state of opinion on this interesting question, about *three* months ago.

Unexpectedly, however, General Jackson placed his Veto on the Bank Bill, and at once the whole clan of "printers by authority" change their tone, and denounce as "*dangerous, corrupt*, and *injurious*," the very bank which, but a few days before, they admitted to be "*essential to the public welfare*."

But even this "base, spaniel fawning" upon the power that dispenses the "spoils," is not the worst of it; these very editors, who have with more than eastern servility, belied themselves, now venture to accuse those persons who still retain their old matured opinions of corrupt motives.

Yes, the editors who, at the bidding of a little great man, throw off their deliberately formed opinions, as they would worn out clothes, pretend to be honest, and denounce as corrupt, editors who still think, as the whole legislature, the whole delegation in Congress, with one exception, the editorial corps of the State, with one exception, and, almost the entire mass of the population of Pennsylvania, thought *two* months ago.

Among the editors distinguished by this kind of servility and impudence, none are more conspicuous, in *a small way*, than the editor of the Mercury.—That editor approved the vote of our legislature, and of our delegation in Congress, and never whimpered a word against the Bank, until General Jackson bade him, and then at once, with all the readiness of a well trained spaniel, raised the cry of corruption against the very editors with whom, *until that moment*, he himself had cordially agreed. Now base insinuations, and direct falsehoods are weekly belched forth from his columns against men who *honestly* retain opinions which they had *deliberately* formed—against men who now think as the legislature of Pennsylvania, our delegation in Congress, the editor of the Mercury himself, and all his consistent compatriots thought *two* months ago.

Editors who are in favor of the Bank are corrupt, because *some* of them may have loans for which they pay lawful interest. But those editors who change their cry at the bidding of the dispenser of spoils, are equally honest, whether they *advocate* or *oppose* the Bank!!!

The editor of the Mercury, for instance, whose father holds a valuable office, and who himself has two good jobs, the printing of the laws, and of the list of letters, was perfectly honest when he *approved* the resolution in favor of the speedy renewal of the charter, and is perfectly honest now when he *opposes* it!!!

The Brownsville Intelligencer, hitherto a zealous advocate of the Hero, has recently abandoned his cause, and come out warmly for Henry Clay.—We cheerfully give the editor of that paper full credit for his patriotic independence, and sincerely hope that he will shortly see that his true course will be to support the anti-masonic electoral ticket.

The following is the conclusion of his address to his subscribers, expressing the reasons of this change. The last reason assigned is one of great interest to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and of all that part of Allegheny county lying on or near the Monongahela river.

'Our country, once rescued from a degraded and inefficient currency, has, by the aid of the United States Bank, just imerged into a sound, healthful, and uniform circulating medium, by which all the varied branches of our industry and enterprize, have assumed a vigor unparalleled in any country. But how has this valuable institution been threatened; we have seen it attacked by the President in his first annual message, and these attacks subsequently continued, except in the last, when, by good council, and a disposition to do his duty, the President said he would leave it with the people and their representatives. We have seen the people weigh, deliberate, and examine the matter—we have seen them instruct their representatives to vote for a renewal of its charter—we have seen the representatives obey the will of their constituents—and we have seen a law passed by a large majority in its favor—*and, we have seen the President's veto interposed to arrest its passage.* Its effects we all know, and will feel, (we already feel them,) and should seventy millions of active capital be withdrawn from the hands of the people, universal distress must ensue.

'As if we were destined to separate from the fortunes of this man, it seems that one other act was necessary to consummate it. Our river, the pride of the country, and the grand link of internal communication between the east and west needs the fostering care of government to increase its utility. Congress, aware of its importance, passed a law to that effect, it received the signature of the President and became a law, *but to propitiate a Virginia politician, he refuses to carry the law into effect.*

'If these reasons are not sufficient, we ask what flagrancy of conduct is necessary to force men to the abjuration of the support of Jackson. They are sufficient for us, and under a firm conviction of their truth, we are willing to be numbered among those who have abandoned the cause of Gen. Jackson, and in the result, we anticipate a glorious issue.'

For the Gazette.

"*What is every body's business is no body's*"—*A true saying.*

Let those who read this ask, whose duty is it to see that the Turnpike road, from the 4 mile ferry to Allegheny town, is put in repair? Perhaps it would be well for those interested to see to it.

Bridge Stockholders, Turnpike Stockholders, Township Surveyors, and Property Holders of Allegheny town, see to your interests.

A LOOKER ON.

Just go from Allegheny town, in your *Carriage*, and you will all know why I cannot bring in my Hay by that route. PINE.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser of August 24.

"The Morning Courier and New York Enquirer," heretofore published under the direction of Messrs. *James Watson Webb* and *M. M. Noah*, has now become the sole property of the former. Alarmed at the profligate principles promulgated by the President in his message vetoing the bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, Mr. Webb determined no longer to support the Administration of Gen. Jackson. He was, therefore, compelled to prevail on Mr. Noah to sell him his moiety of the establishment, so as to enable him to come out in defence of the Constitution and Laws of our beloved Country. This point being gained, in his paper of yesterday, Mr. Webb has published, in a long Address to the Public, the reasons which influenced him to change the character of that paper. The following is the concluding paragraph of his Address, and the Card of Mr. Noah:—

"It may be asked, and with propriety, why I have delayed this declaration of my principles and my future course. The answer is a plain one. Mr. Noah was equally interested with myself in the proprietorship of the Courier and Enquirer, and differing as we do in our relations to General Jackson, I could not act through the columns of our paper, until his interest was extinguished; but on the day that the Veto Message was received, I openly declared my determination *never* to advocate the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.

"On this subject, therefore, there has been no concealment, and having succeeded in purchasing Mr. Noah's moiety of the establishment, I have frankly, fearlessly, and honestly devoted it to the cause of principle and to the preservation of the constitution of the country.

JAS. WATSON WEBB.

A morning paper contains a letter from Washington, in which it is mentioned as a pervading rumor, that a letter has been received from the late British minister, Mr. Vaughan, to the present Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Bankhead, stating that "some hundreds of thousand dollars can be had in Great Britain towards the re-election of General Jackson;" and the Washington correspondent adds—"Probably there is some foundation for the report." We are sorry to see this in so respectable a journal as the one into which it has been admitted. Upon the face of it, it is utterly incredible. To whom that was capable of betraying his confidence, would so sensible a man as Mr. Bankhead have shown such a letter? Or could the letter have fallen into hands by which it would have been broken open clandestinely? We do not believe that Mr. Vaughan could have entertained the idea, and much less consented to become the agent, of this kind of corruption. The story is wholly incredible. It bears too close an affinity to the fictions concerning the employment of British gold and influence, which the Washington Globe has audaciously used to discredit some of the opposition journals and the Bank of the United States. Undeniable facts and the most cogent arguments abound for those who wish to convince the People that President Jackson should be discarded. Improbable "rumors" may be rejected as at least superfluous.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Georgia Committee, of which Judge Berrien is chairman, appointed at the late meeting in Georgia, of which we gave an account the other day, have issued a circular address to the citizens of other Southern States. They state that it is their purpose to recommend meetings to be called in the several counties of Georgia, "with a view to obtain a general expression of public opinion. They also advise similar proceedings in the other States, for the purpose of "convincing their northern brethren of their *united* determination to *resist* the protective system."

Every effort will evidently be made to bring about a union among all the Southern States upon this question, and there has been at no time heretofore such a general movement as appears to be in progress now. The circular of Judge Berrien remarks, that it is "important that the *Conventions* in the Southern States should commence their sittings with a knowledge of the views and intentions of each State, which may enable them so to regulate their deliberations as to secure perfect concert and harmony of action."

This is an important sign of the times which we put on record, that the proceedings in the South, which are full of such important bearings on the future, may be distinctly known.—*Balt. Amer.*

Foreign Capital.—Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, in the science of government, were '*far behind the intelligence of the present age.*' During the Revolution these tyros in finance, borrowed millions of dollars of Dutch merchants, in Holland, to support our Government and Army. What a pity these unskilful Statesmen had not lived to learn, from the oracular lips of King Andrew Jackson, that the use of '*Foreign Capital endangered the liberties of the Country.*'—*Albany Evening Jour.*

A SIGN!

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

Our friends abroad cannot too highly estimate the confidence and enthusiasm which pervades the ranks of Anti-masonry, and the friends of the Utica nominations in this State. The great West, that has ever done wonders for our cause, and by its immense majorities has seemed to forbid the expectation of any greater, as a matter impossible, we are assured by competent judges, will this year give Granger and Stevens, and Wirt and Ellmaker, such an unanimous and generous support, as has no parallel in the political history of New York. In the eighth, or Western District alone, our friends expect 20,000 MAJORITY. West of Utica, our accounts do not allow the Most Worshipfuls to hope for a single county.

At Albany, and New York city, the divisions, machinations, and long-faces of the *Spoilers*, declare aloud their inward anguish, and the consciousness of their coming doom. The worst is to come, and they have some idea of it. The work of the *Veto* has been going on, but the fruit has not yet appeared in this city. It will appear, and some of it right soon, to the bitter regret of all those who have fed on the rich gifts of the public treasury, as "*the spoils of an enemy.*"

We cannot deny ourselves the flattering hope that the *inconsistent* Jackson, the *dictatorial* Jackson, the *despotic* Jackson, will be defeated in the electoral colleges by a righteous majority, exceeding that by which he gained his triumphant election.—*New York Whig, Aug. 24.*

Decline of Jacksonism.—In the past two weeks we have observed that Jackson papers in Lycoming, Centre, Mercer, Mifflin, Lehigh, and Fayette Counties, have changed their course, and are now determined to oppose his re-election.—The "New York Courier and Enquirer," edited heretofore by M. M. Noah, and J. W. Webb, and which was perhaps the most efficient Jackson paper in the United States, has now come out against him.—*Carlisle Herald.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following official information has been received at the Department of War.

Head Qrs. 1st A. Corps North Western Army, Prairie du Chien, Aug. 25th, 1832.

SIR—I have the honor to report to you that I crossed the Ouisconsin on the 27th and 28th ult. with a select body of troops consisting of the regulars under Col. Taylor, four hundred in number, part of Henry's, Posey's, and Alexander's Brigades, and Dodges battalion of mounted volunteers, amounting in all to thirteen hundred men, and immediately fell upon the trail of the enemy, and pursued it by a forced march through a mountainous and difficult country, till the morning of the 2d inst., when we came up with his main body, on the left bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of Loway, which we attacked, defeated, and dispersed with a loss on his part of about one hundred and fifty men killed, 39 women and children prisoners—the precise number could not be ascertained, as the greater portion was slain after being forced into the river. Our loss, in killed and wounded, which is stated below, is very small in comparison with the loss of the enemy, which may be attributed to the enemy's being forced from his positions by a rapid charge at the commencement and throughout the engagement—the remnant of the enemy, cut up and disheartened, crossed to the opposite side of the river and has fled into the interior, with a view, it is supposed, of joining Ke-o-Kuck and Wapello's bands of Sacs and Foxes.

The horses of the volunteer troops being exhausted by long marches, and the regular troops without shoes, it was not thought advisable to continue the pursuit; indeed a stop to the further effusion of blood seemed to be called for till it might be ascertained if the enemy would not surrender.

It is ascertained from our prisoners that the enemy lost in the battle on the Ouisconsin, 68 killed, and a very large number wounded, his whole loss does not fall short of three hundred—after the battle on the Ouisconsin, those of the enemies' women and children and some who were dismounted, attempted to make their escape by descending the river, but judicious measures being taken here by Capt. Loomis, and Gen. Street, Indian Agent, *thirty-two women and children, and four men, have been captured, and some fifteen men killed, by the detachment under Lieutenant Ritner.*

The day after the battle on this river, I fell down with the regular troops to this place by water, and the mounted men will join us to-day. It is now my purpose to direct Ke-o-Kuck to demand a surrender of the remaining principal men of the hostile party, which, from the larger number of women and children we hold as prisoners, I have every reason to believe will be complied with, should it not, they should be pursued and subdued, a step Major General Scott will, no doubt, take on his arrival. I cannot speak too highly of the brave conduct of the regular and volunteer forces engaged in the last battle and fatiguing march that preceded it—as soon as the reports of the officers of brigades and corps are handed in, they shall be submitted with further remarks.

5 killed and two wounded, 6th Inf.
2 wounded, 5th Inf.
1 Capt. 5 privates, Dodge's battalion, mounted.
1 Lieut. 6 privates, Henry's.
1 private wounded, Alexander's.
1 private, do Posey's.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed.) H. ATKINSON,
Bt. Brig'r Gen'l U. S. A.

MAJ. GEN'L MACOMB,
Commander in Chief, Washington City.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on the Erie and Champlain canals for the month of July, amount to $102,904 68—less by $3,953 52 than in the collections in July of last year. The tolls on the Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca are greater than in July of last year. The increase on the Oswego canal is $192 69, and on the Cayuga and Seneca $725 44. The decrease of tolls for July on all the canals, compared with last year, therefore is only $3,035 39; which is less than could have been expected, considering the great stagnation of business, occasioned by the prevalence of the cholera.—*Albany Argus.*

No person would suppose from external appearances in this city that there existed any particular cause of alarm,—any the slightest degree or idea of pestilence. There is more activity,—there are greater numbers—in the streets and at the wharves, than it has been common to see at this season of the year. With regard to the Cholera, care is generally practised; but the subject has otherwise lost all its power over the great plurality of minds as well as bodies. Indiscretion in eating, or habits of intemperance, are stated to be every where the causes of most of the instances of mortality. It might surprise us, indeed, —if the occurrence was not so frequent in all countries and all spheres of life,—that a rational creature will incur the risk of speedy death in one of its worst forms for the momentary gratification of the palate. The daily records of the Cholera furnish a warning to every reader, in regard to the use of certain fruits and vegetables. It is not *fasting*, but mere abstinence from substances proved to be dangerous, which is required; and the decrease in the ravages of the epidemic here, warrants the hope that the expediency of this kind of self-denial will soon cease or be greatly lessened. We have been much struck with some articles which we have recently read in Paris papers, wherin it is attempted to be shewn that in the European climate and according to European experience, when the Cholera has once, in any city, rushed, as it were, to a great height and then fluctuated and declined, it never returns to prevail again as a severe epidemic.—*Nat. Gaz.*

M. Linant, a French traveler, has discovered a gold mine on the mountains near the shore of the Red Sea, a short distance from Cosseir. Five boxes of the ore have been brought to Cairo, where assays are to be made. Some of the specimens have yielded 20 per cent., which is equal to the richest Peruvian ore. This discovery has given Mehemet Ali the highest delight; but it threatens the abandonment of cotton, if it should prove flattering.

The Branch Bank of the United States at New York, has made a donation of $500 for the suffering poor of that city. The President, Cashier, and Directors have contributed $200 besides, for the same purpose.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

On Monday, 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Elisha P. Swift, Mr. WILLIAM DAWSON, to Miss SUSANNAH SCOTT, all of this city.

PUBLIC MEETING,

AT GEORGE BEALE'S LONG ROOM.

THE Citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, whether National Republicans or seceding Jacksonites, who are friendly to the election of Henry Clay and John Sergeant to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and of Joseph Ritner to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at Mr. Geo. Beale's Long Room, on Wednesday evening next, the 5th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of devising measures to promote the success of those eminent citizens, and to secure the triumph of National Republican principles.

MANY NATIONAL REPUBLICANS.

September 4, 1832.

MRS. TROLLOPE.

JUST received, six copies of the above Work. Apply at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets. Sept. 4

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE advertiser, being about to leave the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of his HOUSE and LOT, situate on Penn street, in the Northern Liberties, and in the neighborhood of the Cotton Factories and Iron Works. The house is finished in the best manner, and built of good materials. It will be sold low, and an indisputable title given: if not sold before the first of October, it will be for rent. For particulars, apply to JAMES BLAKELY, Esq.,

Sept. 4.—4t. *Northern Liberties.*

SYLVESTER IN LUCK AGAIN!!—Combination, 23, 28, 63, the Second Capital of $30,000, in Class No. 30, New York Consolidated Lottery, drawn on the 29th August, was actually *sold*, in a whole ticket, by Sylvester, to a gentleman in the country. For the Grand Capital $50,000, $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, apply at SYLVESTER'S Lucky Office. Sept. 4

VENANGO FURNACE,

AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th of September, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in this city, will be sold without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow, and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings, of frame, and in good order, viz.: A Casting House, Moulding Room, Ware Room, for the Castings, a Wheel House, Bridge House, and Coal House. A never failing stream is conducted to the wheel in pipes under ground from the Dam, so that the furnace can be kept in blast all winter.

There are, also, a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at Iron Works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining, is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock Timber. There are also several ore banks on this tract.

The flasks, patterns, &c., will be sold immediately after the above, an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.

By order of the assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1832.—w3t.

Wheeling Water Works.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received until the 18th day of September, by the undersigned, for the excavation of 2,000 cubic yards of earth: also for putting up 2,000 perches of masonry—materials included. Also for a Steam Engine of 80 horse power, with Pump, Chamber, and Connections, sufficient to lift 150 cubic feet of water, 150 feet in perpendicular height per minute: also, for 245 feet Cast Iron Pipe, 18 inches diameter; and 830 do. 17 inches do.; the whole to stand the proof of a pressure equal to 300 pounds to the square inch.

Plans of the work can be seen, and all necessary information will be given by the undersigned, water committee. S. SPRIGG,
R. M'KEE,
MARCUS WILSON.

* Cylinder perpendicular, 20 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke, 12 revolutions per minute, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 30 inches diameter—grate bars for burning coal.

☞ Proposals for the above engine, pump chamber, and fixtures, will be received until the 20th of September.

Wheeling, Aug. 14, 1832. [Aug. 21.—t20S.]

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons dealing with the New Philadelphian Society, that Phillip Bentel, late Store-keeper, of this place, and several other members of said Society, did withdraw, on the 27th ult. All money and other business transactions will be, hereafter, attended to by the subscriber, or those authorised by him.

JOHN A. ZICKWOLFF.

Phillipsburgh, Beaver county, Pa., 27th August, 1832. [Sept. 4.—3t.]

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Number VI.—for June, 1832.

CONTENTS.—Espy on the Expenditure of Mechanical Power.

Franklin Institute.—T. Ewbank's Letter to Committee on Steam Boat Explosions; Report of Committee on Water Power.

Bibliographical Notices.—Essay on the strength of Cast Iron, by Thomas Tredgold; Treatise on the Strength of Cast Iron Beams, by William Turnbull; on the Strength and Best Forms of Cast Iron Beams.

American Patents.—List of Patents which issued in December, 1831, with remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For Steam Engine Boilers, Isaac Jennings'.

English Patents.—For Generating Steam, Jacob Perkins; Apparatus for Regulating Temperature, Andrew Ure's; Applying Compressed Air as a Moving Power, William Mann's; Machinery for Lithographic and other Printing, Adolphe Jacquesson's; Materials for Sheathing Ships, Charles Wetterstadt's; Apparatus for Stopping Chain Cables, William Batten's.

On Bridges and Ferries, by the Editor; on Flying Bridges; Prevention of Falsification of Written Instruments; Blue from Buckwheat Stalks; Transport of Edifices; Protoxide of Copper; Preventing Incrustation in Steam Boilers; Index.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,
August 31. 73 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL—on accommodating terms—ten lots, fronting on Hand Street, each lot 20 feet in front, and 60 feet deep.

Persons wishing to purchase, will view the situation, and judge for themselves.

☞ The best title will be given.

JAMES SPEER.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1832.—tf

WATCHES,

Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately returned from the eastern cities with a large and elegant assortment of Merchandise, in his line of business, and now offers for sale—*at No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street*—Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain Watches; Chains, Seals, Keys; Gold and Bead Guard Chains; Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs, Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs; Soup and Cream Ladles; Gold and Silver ever pointed Pencils; Gold, Silver plated, and Steel Spectacles; fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Musicel Boxes; Marble, Ebony, and Alabaster Mantel Time-pieces, of different patterns; and a great variety of Fancy Goods, which will be sold on very accommodating terms, Wholesale and Retail. J. P. BEGGS.

N. B.—The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832.—w3m

SHELLAC, VERDIGRIS,

ALCOHOL, &c.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON have just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Shellac and Verdigris. They are, as usual, constantly supplied with Alcohol, of their own manufacture, which they will warrant; and for a character of which, they refer to any of the Hatters of this city. They have also good Logwood and Copperas—all of which they will sell on reasonable terms. No. 162, Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,) Pittsburgh. July 17.—1mt2f.

NEW WORKS.

ABERCROMBIE on Intellectual Power; Ivan Vejeeghen; Memoirs of celebrated Female Sovereigns; Lander's discovery of the Termination of the Niger; History of Pitcairn's Island; Beechy's Voyage to the Pacific; Turner's Sacred History of the World; Court and Camp of Buonaparte; Art of Being Happy; Diary of a celebrated London Physician; Mackintosh's Ethical Philosophy; Memoirs of the Duchess D'Abrantes; Adventure of a Younger Son; The Ambitious Student; Flint's Geography of the Western States, new ed. 1v.; Cox's Adventures on the Columbia River; Saturday Evening, by the author of 'Natural History of Enthusiasm;' The Alhambra; Swallow Barn: Essay on the Formation of Truth; Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 12v.; Polish Chiefs; Jacobs on Precious Metals; together with a general supply of Stationery, &c. &c. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

August 14.—6t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 8th day Sept. 1832. Yates & M'Intyre Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is		$25,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	7,500		7,500
1	3,500		3,500
15	1000		15,000
15	500		7,500
15	300		4,500
71	200		14,200
56	80		4,480
56	60		3,360
56	40		2,240
112	20		2,240
2240	12		26,880
15400	6		92,400
45760 tickets.			$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Aug. 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is		$25,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	7,500		7,500
1	3,500		3,500
15	1,000		15,000
15	500		7,500
15	300		4,500
71	200		14,200
56	80		4,480
56	60		3,360
56	40		2,240
112	20		2,240
2240	12		26,880
15400	6		92,400
45760 tickets.			$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Aug. 28, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery: 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is		$25,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	7,500		7,500
1	3,500		3,500
15	1,000		15,000
15	500		7,500
15	300		4,500
71	200		14,200
56	80		4,480
56	60		3,360
56	40		2,240
112	20		2,240
2240	12		26,880
15400	6		92,400
45760 tickets.			$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1,50

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Aug 28, 1832.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALES of the Early Ages: By Horace Smith, Esq., Author of Zillah, Brambletye House, &c. &c.

And, also, The Percey Anecdotes, revised edition; to which is added a valuable collection of American Anecdotes, Original and Select; illustrated with 14 fine Portraits: 2 volumes in 1 volume, 8vo. printed on fine paper; together with all the New Works.

Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. August 28, 1832.—10t.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.: or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*
For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

The Western Female Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., President, and Miss ELIZABETH H. SMITH, Governess, on the first Monday of September next, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the City of Pittsburgh, and near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of this Institution is to impart an *accurate* and *thorough* knowledge of *all* the solid and polite branches of female education; and having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President and Governess hope to fulfil the design and meet the just expectations of the public.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the "Institute," are as follow:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.——Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.——Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.——History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.——Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.——French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.——Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.——Drawing and Painting, $6.——Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4.——Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.——Board, $2 50 per week.—The tuition bills will be payable quarterly in advance.

The Governess will lecture weekly on Etiquette and Female Manners, and exercise her pupils in Calisthenics and the forms and elegancies of fashionable life, *gratuitously.*

A prospectus of the Institution will soon be published; and, in the mean time, reference is made to the Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. Upfold, D. D; Rev. Charles Avery; James Ross, Esq. John D. Davis, Esq. T. B. Dallas, Esq. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., Adam Hays, M. D., and Orlando Metcalf, of this city.

The Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Aydelott, William S. Johnston, Esq. Morgan Neville, Esq. John P. Foot, Esq. Dr. M. Flagg, and the Messrs. Picketts, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew W. Loomis, New Lisbon, Ohio; and the Rev. David C. Page, and Thomas H. Armstrong, Esq. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1832.—3m

A CARD.

WE invite the attention of the public to our present stock of WINES AND LIQUORS; consisting in part of—J. L. M. Smith's Superior Old Madeira, by the dozen or gallon; do. do. Old Port, do. do.; Erskine, Eichelberger & Co's do. do. Old Port, do. do.; do. do. Old Port, do. do.; Pure Chambertain Burgundy; Common Burgundy; Ral Maraschino de Tara; Muscat; Chateau Margeaux Claret; Bordeaux do.; Superior Champagne, variety of brands; Johannisberger; Markinbrommer; Hockheimer; Leipfrommilch; Rudesheimer, &c. &c.

Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c. &c., all of which we warrant pure and unadulterated.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
Wine Merchants, No. 8 Market street.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 17.—6t

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

NEW MUSIC,
AT HALF PRICE,
Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish: Bithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.
For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea;
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia.

BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832.—6mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes*, No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium*, for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 20, 1832.—3m

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.

march 20, 1832.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands. Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.

march 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

WANTED

NOTES of the Old Bank of Steubenville, for which 80 cents on the dollar will be paid.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No, 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—$4 76 cts. paid for Sovereigns. Wanted 3000 as above. July 3.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

WIRT'S LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY.

LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY, by William Wirt: Fourth Edition; corrected by the Author; with an Engraving of Patrick Henry—1 vol. 8vo.

And, also—Anecdotes, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining; by the late Rev. Charles Buck, Author of the Theological Dictionary; with a Preface, by Ashbel Green, D. D., some time President of Princeton College: in 1 vol. 8vo. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
August 14—6t

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

Aug. 17. GEORGE A. COOK, Exchange Broker

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*
July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1822.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

DOMESTI CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,
march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

SHEAR STEEL,
MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16½ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

LAND AND MILLS
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 800 acres of land, in Columbiana County, Ohio, 16 miles from New Lisbon, 3½ from the Ohio river, and 40 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Little Beaver creek divides the section into nearly equal parts; between 3 and 400 acres level upland, of which about 150 acres are cleared and fenced; the residue of the tract, creek hills, &c.; Coal in various parts, in veins of 2 to 3½ feet. A Railroad from Pittsburgh to Massillon, Ohio, is contemplated to pass up Little Beaver. Also, a Paper Mill, with two engines, necessary appendages, and 20 houses, suitable for hands; a Grist Mill, with two run of stones; a Saw Mill, and a Tan Yard. The Dam is a substantial frame, filled in with stone, and water sufficient nearly all the year for all the Mills, in the driest season, for any one of the Mills. The stock of rags, horses, and wagons; stock of sheep, cattle, &c. &c.; will be sold with the property, if desired.

Also—That Three Story Brick Building, in Wood street, No. 54, between Third and Fourth streets, occupied as a Book Store and Dwelling, with the back buildings belonging thereto, occupied as a Book Bindery, Printing Office, &c.; being 22½ feet in front, extending back 120 feet. The above property will be sold low.

Any information can be obtained, by postpaid letters, addressed to

CRAMER & SPEAR,
June 19—3mo. Pittsburgh.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. *Molasses*;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 *Mackerel*;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. *Manufactured* Tobacco;
150 boxes *Melee* Cigars.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6—tf At the Office B. U. S.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

☞The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE
Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

CONCENTRATED Disinfecting Solution of *Chloride of Soda*, prepared according to the formula of M. Labarraque, for sale by

S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞Each bottle will be accompanied with full directions as to the mode of application.

July 13.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.

Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
Commission Merchant,
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to
Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.

march 27, 1832.—6m.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1833.—tf